

FISCAL NOTE

Bill #: SB353

Title: Rural development through quality block management

Primary Sponsor: Mike Taylor

Status: As Introduced

Sponsor signature	Date	Chuck Swysgood, Budget Director	Date
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Fiscal Summary

	<u>FY2002 Difference</u>	<u>FY2003 Difference</u>
Expenditures:		
State Special Revenue	89,600	45,322
Revenue:		
State Special Revenue	0	(581,150)
Net Impact on General Fund Balance:	\$0	\$0

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
	X	Significant Local Gov. Impact	X		Technical Concerns
	X	Included in the Executive Budget		X	Significant Long-Term Impacts
	X	Dedicated Revenue Form Attached		X	Family Impact Form Attached

Fiscal Analysis

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Landowners will apply for the maximum number of B-1 (1,200), B-10 (1,200), B12 (1,200), and B-7 (1,000) licenses allowed for in this bill; drawings will be required to determine which landowners receive the licenses.
2. Development of a single drawing system utilizing contractors is estimated at approximately \$30,000. It is reasonable to assume that four similar drawing systems could be developed for a one-time cost of \$60,000 during FY 2002.
3. Administration of applications (including handling, keypunch, computer processing, etc.) costs \$3/application. It is a reasonable assumption that two applications will be received for each available license during FY 2002 and FY 2003. (4,600 x 2 = 9,200) (9,200 x \$3 = \$27,600)

(continued)

4. At a minimum, new applications will be required for all affected licenses. Costs associated with producing, distributing, and imaging the forms is estimated at \$2,000 during FY 2002 and FY 2003.
5. Administrative costs will be incurred to verify that landowners qualify to apply for the licenses and to implement the report back requirements after the licenses are issued during FY 2003. (0.50 FTE grade 8, plus \$2,500 for operations)
6. In the B-1 license category, revenues will be lost when licenses are sold at 25 percent of the current value. $(1,200 \times \$110 \times .75 = \$99,000)$
7. In the B-10 license category, revenues will be lost when licenses are sold at 25 percent of the current value. $(1,200 \times \$475 \times .75 = \$427,500)$
8. In the B-12 license category, revenues will be lost when licenses are sold at \$68 each. The sale of these licenses will have an impact on the setting of quotas within hunting districts and will take the place of nonresident licenses already being sold. The current value of a nonresident antelope license is \$150. The impact to the bird license component is not included in this calculation. $((\$150 - \$68) \times 1,200 = \$98,400)$
9. In the B-7 license category, new revenues will be generated when 1,000 B-7 licenses are made available for this program. The revenue would be 25 percent of the current value of \$175. $(1,000 \times \$175 \times .25 = \$43,750)$

FISCAL IMPACT:

	<u>FY2002</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY2003</u> <u>Difference</u>
FTE	0.00	0.50

Expenditures:

Personal Services	0	13,222
Operating Expenses	<u>89,600</u>	<u>32,100</u>
TOTAL	\$89,600	\$45,322

Funding:

State Special Revenue (02)	\$89,600	\$45,322
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Revenues:

State Special Revenue (02)		
B-1 License Category	0	(99,000)
B-10 License Category	0	(427,500)
B-12 License Category	0	(98,400)
B-7 License Category	<u>0</u>	<u>43,750</u>
TOTAL	\$0	(\$581,150)

Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Expenditure):

State Special Revenue (02)	(\$89,600)	(\$626,472)
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TECHNICAL NOTES:

1. It is unclear how to identify if a landowner is applying in the district where the property exists.
2. It is unclear whether a licensed outfitter, who qualifies as a landowner in the program, is eligible to participate.
3. SB 353 requires certification forms when applying for the B-10 licenses. It is unclear whether the other licenses have similar requirements.